



Issue 35

Naturally Yours

The Steward

*Newsletter of Alberta's Natural and Protected
Areas and the People Who Care for Them.*

Summer 1996

CANADIANA

Another Link in the Chain

Beaverhill Lake Becomes Alberta's First Shorebird Reserve

FEB 5 1997

by Lorna Allen/Bill Richards

Shorebirds are a diverse group, with 37 species breeding in or migrating through Alberta (as listed in the Alberta breeding bird atlas). They all have a similar lifestyle and build, with long legs for wading and a long bill for prying and probing for food. Strong wings and a streamlined body are needed because of their remarkable migration from nesting to wintering areas continents apart. The Hudsonian Godwit, for example, nests in the central Canadian Arctic but winters near the southern tip of South America.

Most North American shorebirds breed in the Arctic or sub-arctic. The nesting season is short, often not longer than six to eight weeks, so birds arrive as early as possible. But this means snow may still be on the ground and food may be scarce. Arriving birds must have stored up enough fat deposits, both to last the long distances flown and to get them through the early, lean days on the breeding grounds. On the way to and from the nesting grounds, shorebirds often gather in enormous flocks at favoured feeding and resting areas.

Available prey species and climate vary between spring and summer so the route followed on spring migration will differ from that used in fall. Peak spring migration occurs at the end of May, fall migration is more spread out. Waves of different ages classes and species fly through Alberta from early July into September.

Shorebirds concentrate at locations that provide the habitat and abundant, high energy food needed by the birds to refuel before they begin the next stage of their epic journey. They may have to fly non-stop for long distances between feeding areas. Some shorebirds leaving North America's east coast may fly for 40 to 60 hours across the ocean at heights of 3000 meters or more to reach the coast of South America. The concentration of shorebirds at relatively few locations along their migration can be a spectacular sight. But it is also of conservation concern. The breeding and wintering sites are linked by a chain of critical feeding and resting sites. If these sites are destroyed or degraded, the chain may be broken with catastrophic implications for the birds that rely on them. (the above information was taken primarily from the CWS publication "Shorebirds", part of their Hinterland Who's Who series).

*Continued on Page 2*

On May 28, 1996, the link was forged a little stronger with the dedication of Beaverhill Lake as a Regional Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve - the first such site for Alberta. Representatives for Environment Canada, Alberta Environmental Protection, Ducks Unlimited, the Beaverhill Lake Stakeholders and Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network/Wetlands International signed the Management Agreement for the Beaverhill Reserve Network Site.

Beaverhill Lake is now part of the Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network (WHSRN), and only the fourth such site in Canada, the others being the Bay of Fundy, Quill Lakes and Last Mountain Lake in Saskatchewan. It joins 31 other shorebird reserves in seven countries in the Western Hemisphere. The WHSRN is a voluntary collaboration of government and private organizations that are committed to shorebird conservation. A WHSRN designation gives international recognition to important shorebird habitats and promotes cooperative management of them.

This latest designation is but one of many, recognizing the importance of Beaverhill Lake and surrounding lands. Some of the others include: a Ramsar designation, (named after the city in Iran where the first Convention of Wetlands of International Importance was held, 84 nations now participate); a National Nature Viewpoint designation by the Canadian Nature Federation; a Wetlands for Tomorrow Site sponsored by Ducks Unlimited Canada and the Alberta Fish and Wildlife Division; and some of the islands and part of the south shore are protected under provincial legislation as a Natural Area.

For further information contact:

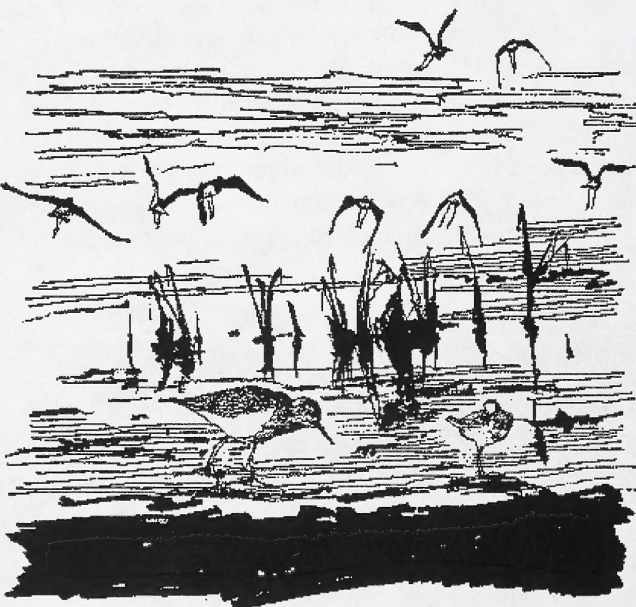
Ian Davidson
Western Hemisphere
Shorebird Reserve Network
(613) 722-2090

Jacky Kallel
Beaverhill Lake Stakeholders
(403) 662-3269

IN ALBERTA

In Alberta, there are a number of important shorebird staging areas. Sites considered nationally significant are those used by more than 20 000 birds annually, or greater than 5% of a flyway population. The series of small prairie lakes on the Alberta/Saskatchewan border in the Killarney/Reflex Lakes area, including Sounding Lake is a complex considered nationally significant. Beaverhill Lake is well known for the numbers and variety of shorebirds that use its shorelines and Kimiwan Lake in northwest Alberta is also nationally significant for the numbers of shorebirds using it.

There are a number of lakes in Alberta that are considered regionally significant shorebird staging areas, used by 5000 to 20 000 shorebirds. These include: Pakowki Lake, Namaka Lake, Grassy Island Lake, Gooseberry Lake, Metiskow Lake, Sunken Lake, Cactus/Cosine Lakes, Gillespie Lake and area, Baxter Lakes, Cipher Lake, Bittern Lake, Buffalo Lake and area and Ryder Lake (information taken from Priority Migratory Bird Habitats of Canada's Prairie Provinces 1990).



SPECIAL PLACES

2000 UPDATE

ROSS LAKE AND RUMSEY SOUTH TO BE DESIGNATED UNDER SPECIAL PLACES

On March 20, 1996 Ty Lund, Minister of Environmental Protection announced both Ross Lake and Rumsey South will be recommended to Cabinet for designation under Alberta's Special Places program. The announcement follows a review of the sites by the multi-stakeholder Special Places Provincial Coordinating Committee, established by the government to provide recommendations and overall direction for the program.

The Minister also announced his intention to move Prairie Coulee through the designation process for establishment as an Ecological Reserve, subject to the requirements for a 60 day public notification process. Prairie Coulee, comprising approximately 4,400 acres, is located northeast of Medicine Hat in the Grassland Natural Region.

Ross Lake, in the Grassland Natural Region and Rumsey South, in the Parkland Natural Region, will be established as Natural Areas under Alberta's

Wilderness Areas, Ecological Reserve and Natural Areas Act (WERNA). Both sites will make a significant contribution towards filling gaps in Alberta's network of protected areas.

"The significance of the lands and resources in these areas have been recognized for some time," stated Mr. Lund, "Community groups have played a key role in the Special Places process for designation of these sites. The active support and cooperation of local stakeholders, including those with grazing leases or other dispositions on the affected lands, was vital in moving these designations forward."

The Ross Lake area is comprised of 4,820 acres south of Lethbridge, and is recognized as being nationally significant. The Ross Lake area is the only large area of Crown land in Alberta representative of the Foothills Fescue Subregion.

The terrain contains part of the largest remaining foothills grassland area in Canada, including



extensive natural grassland on the unglaciated terrain of the Milk River Ridge. There are also uncommon and rare plant and animal species in the area, as well as several archaeological features of note.

Continued on Page 4

The Rumsey South area, part of the largest remaining tract of natural aspen parkland in the world, includes almost 37,000 acres east of Red Deer and south of Stettler. The diversity of habitat within Rumsey (wet meadows, shallow marshes, aspen groves, grasslands, and shrub communities) also supports a number of uncommon or rare plants and animals, such as the crowfoot violet, Cooper's hawk and prairie vole.

The establishment of the Rumsey South Natural Area will complement the features already protected within the adjacent Rumsey Ecological Reserve. Rumsey South has already received extensive public consultation and planning through the development of the Regional Integrated Decision (R.I.D.).

"We've worked hard to develop a final plan that will preserve the natural values of the area for future generations yet still recognize the rights of existing tenure holders to continue with activities upon which they depend for their livelihood" said Chris Mills, representative for the lease-holders and Alberta Cattle Commission representative on the PCC.

Special Places is a made-in-Alberta strategy to complete a comprehensive system of protected areas, preserving representative examples of the province's six Natural Regions and twenty Subregions as a natural heritage legacy for future generations. Special Places balances the goal of preservation with three other goals of outdoor recreation, heritage appreciation and tourism/economic development.

Contacts:

Hal Danchilla - Office of the Minister
Alberta Environmental Protection
Phone: (403) 427-2391
Fax: (403) 427-6259

Jim Law
Communications, Alberta Environmental
Protection
Phone: (403) 297-3362
Fax: (403) 297-2180

Chris Mills
Alberta Cattle Commission representative
Special Places Provincial Coordinating
Committee
Phone: (403) 938-7218 ▲



In Memory Of

Readers will be saddened to learn of the recent passing of three Natural Areas Volunteer Stewards.



Alice Gould,
volunteer steward of
Yates Natural Area
(June 28, 1996)

Irvin Walters,
volunteer steward of
Coronado Natural Area
(July 4, 1996)

Janice Cantafio,
Treasurer for the
Wagner Natural
Area Society
(July 20, 1996)

They will be deeply missed.

Hare-footed Locoweed in Ross Lake Area

by Bonnie Smith

The Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) supported the preparation of a species account on this species. This article is adapted from the Executive Summary of that report.

Description

Oxytropis lagopus Nutt. var. *conjugans* Barneby, or hare-footed locoweed, is a member of the Fabaceae or Pea Family. It is a caespitose plant (scapes to 13 cm height) with totally silky-pilose herbage. Leaves are 3-11 cm long with 5-17 leaflets. Racemes are 5-18 flowered. Flowers are blue-purple, 13-16 mm long. The pod is erect, 6-15 cm long and somewhat inflated upon maturing. The flower color and silky, silvery herbage are distinctive. The keel petal of species of *Oxytropis* has a sharp point or beak at the tip, which distinguishes the genus from the similar *Astragalus* (milk vetch).

Distribution

Hare-footed locoweed is native and endemic to the Rocky Mountains. Its range extends from Wyoming to western Montana and Idaho in the United States. The species is considered rare in Montana. In Alberta, the species is restricted to an area between Whiskey Gap (in the west) to the vicinity of Lake Shanks (in the east) and north to

the Ross Lake area (approximately 112°44' to 113°01' N and 49°00' to 49°05' W). *Oxytropis lagopus* is known from only eight closely distributed locations in Alberta. The Cardston site (collected 1966, 1967) has not been relocated. Populations are concentrated around Lake Shanks and decline as the plant approaches its western and northern range limits. The species is fairly common within its restricted range.

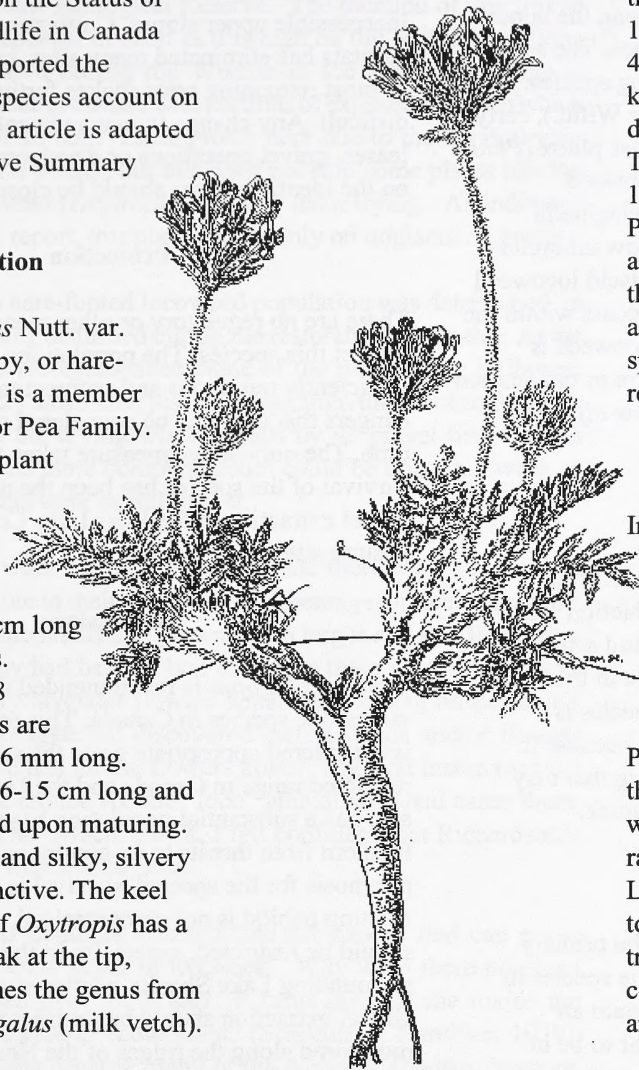
Population Size and Trends

In total, an estimated 10 to 20 thousand plants are located within the restricted Alberta range. Specimens have been found in the low to mid-thousands on sites west, south and southeast of Lake Shanks. Plants of this species decrease to the low to mid-hundreds along the western and northern fringes of its range (from Whiskey Gap to Ross Lake along a ridge system). It is too early to recognize population trends. Population data have been collected only in 1986 (4 of 8 sites) and 1993 (5 of 8 sites).

Habitat

Oxytropis lagopus occurs only on the unglaciated, gravelly soils of the Milk River Ridge, particularly the areas surrounding the North Milk River. The Milk River drains south to the Gulf of Mexico unlike the majority of the watercourses in the Foothills Grassland Subregion.

Hare-footed Locoweed



The Milk River is a major fringe area for rare and unusual species. Brown chernozem soils characterize the sites. *Oxytropis lagopus* grows mostly within a 10-m wide strip along the upper slopes or plateau rims of steep ridges. The species grows commonly with the following species: pasture sagewort (*Artemisia frigida* Willd.), early bluegrass (*Poa cusickii* Vasey), moss phlox (*Phlox hoodii* Richards.), early yellow locoweed (*Oxytropis sericea* Nutt.), prairie selaginella (*Selaginella densa* Rydb.) and yellow umbrella-plant (*Eriogonum flavum* Nutt.). Viscid locoweed (*Oxytropis viscida* Nutt.) usually occurs within the immediate vicinity. Hare-footed locoweed is commonly associated with other rare or uncommon species, especially blue phlox (*Phlox alyssifolia* Greene).

General Biology

Oxytropis lagopus is a perennial species. It reproduces sexually by pollen production. The species is actively producing fruit and setting seed at its Alberta sites. The species' role in the ecosystem is poorly known. The species is considered hazardous by stockmen because it induces locoism, a chronic poisoning that may eventually lead to the death of livestock.

Limiting Factors

Gravel extraction operations pose the primary threat to the continued success of the species in Alberta, because preferred sites contain an abundance of gravel. No sites appear to be in immediate danger; however, the loss of the Cardston site may be attributable to the active gravel pit operating at that site. Gravel removal was halted in 1986 at the Ross Lake Community Pasture site.

Grazing may produce a change in species association, thereby limiting the locoweed's occurrence in available habitat and restricting it to the more inaccessible upper slopes. Cultivation of natural habitats has eliminated many sites, but the steepness of most remaining areas makes further cultivation difficult. Any change in management of grazing leases, gravel operations or development of any kind on the identified sites should be closely monitored.

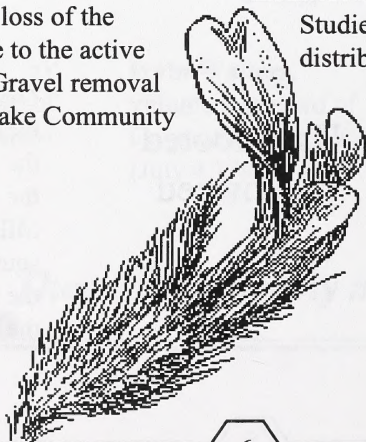
Protection

There are no regulatory or other measures in effect to protect this species. The populations seem sufficiently numerous and unthreatened by immediate dangers that they can be considered stable at this time. The only active measure taken to ensure survival of the species has been the decision to cease gravel extraction at the Ross Lake Community Pasture site.

Conclusions

Oxytropis lagopus is recommended for listing as a vulnerable species in Canada. This recommendation is considered appropriate since the species has a restricted range in Canada and the United States but it also has a substantial population base and relative freedom from threats to its continued existence. The prognosis for the species' survival is very good, if the existing habitat is not compromised. Development should be restricted, especially in the area surrounding Lake Shanks, northeast of Del Bonita. Gravel extraction should be prohibited or very closely monitored along the ridges of the North Milk River.

Studies on the effects of grazing on population distribution patterns are needed. ▲



“Where Have All the Flowers Gone”

by Bill Richards

Reclamation was to take place on a small abandoned gravel pit in the Ross Lake Candidate Ecological Reserve. The location of this source of gravel is very unusual in itself as it is high on the Milk River Ridge and was unglaciated during the Wisconsin Ice Age. The ridge is predominantly fescue grassland with portions of exposed ridge top which are nearly bare of all soil. Little grows here due to the harsh drying winds of the prairie winter; but this does not stop some plants like the hare-footed locoweed (*Oxytropis lagopus*) from trying. As indicated in the COSEWIC report, this plant occurs only on unglaciated gravels.

The extent of this hare-footed locoweed population was determined to prevent it from being disturbed during the restoration of the site. At the time of the initial reconnaissance, none of the plants were in flower. Some were still very small after just sprouting from their rootstock which is protected from the drying winter winds by its gravel bed. It was decided that a much more complete count could be done in a week or two when the plants were in full flower.

Two weeks later when we got back to the site there were hundreds of plants clearly visible in their silvery woolly herbage but there was not a flower in sight. The plants had grown much larger and still there were no flowers! Many had been in bud earlier so there should have been some of the showy lavender flowers apparent. Getting on our hands and knees to investigate we discovered that the buds and/or flowers were gone. Where had all the flowers gone? My first instinct was to stand up and look around for the “loco” animal who had eaten them. Although there is no evidence of it, I felt confident that Richardson’s ground squirrels were the culprits.

Oxytropis lagopus contains alkaloid-like substances that can cause serious illness or even death in livestock. Why were there not dead ground squirrels all over the ridge? It turns out that the toxins are contained in the leaves of these plants (Schmutz & Hamilton 1979). This is not surprising because many of the domestic foodstuffs we eat contain toxins in certain parts of the plant (i.e. potatoes, tomatoes and rhubarb all contain toxins in their leaves) as do many of the wild edibles. For example, the leaves, bark and seeds of most *Prunus* species (such as pin cherry and choke cherry) can cause cyanide poisoning (Johnson *et. al.* 1995).

Although locoweed is known to be poisonous some of the native people occasionally chewed the leaves and swallowed the liquid to relieve their sore throats (Johnson 1987). Willard (1992) advises against eating any member of the pea family unless you are absolutely certain about its edible status. ▲

References

- Johnson, A. 1987. Plants of the Blackfoot. Occasional Paper No. 16. Lethbridge Historical Society. Lethbridge
- Johnson, D., L. Kershaw, A. MacKinnon & J. Pojar. 1995. Plants of the Western Boreal Forest & Aspen Parkland. Lone Pine. Edmonton
- Willard, T. 1992. Edible and Medical Plants of the Rocky Mountains and Neighbouring Territories. Wild Rose College of Natural Healing Ltd. Calgary.
- Schmutz, E. M. & L. B. Hamilton, 1979. Plants That Poison. Northland Publishing. Flagstaff, Arizona.

Who Me?



A NEW SERVICE ROAD FOR WAGNER NATURAL AREA?

Earlier this year, Alberta Transportation and Utilities proposed a service road along the northern edge of Wagner Natural Area. This road would parallel Highway 16X and extend eastwards from Atim Road before curving southeast to join the existing overpass road at the Villeneuve (Highway 794) interchange. Local users would benefit through more convenient access to Highway 16X when it gains freeway status, and Atim and Pioneer Roads are closed off. A gravel road is proposed, with possible paving if traffic volumes warrant it in the future.

The service road, as initially proposed, would utilize approximately 1.6 acres of the natural area, including part of a large marl pond at the centre tip of the property. The Wagner Natural Area Society has concerns that noise and dust pollution from traffic would be increased, along with wildlife mortality. The society is also concerned with the possible effects to a piece of woodland full of yellow lady's-slippers and a marsh and pond habitat on the northeast edge of the property, which is significant for breeding birds.

The Department of Transportation has ordered an Environmental and Engineering Evaluation of the proposal in part to address the Society's concerns. A consultant will be selected to undertake this study. Wagner Society has asked that all possible options be considered, including that of an underpass at Atim Road and development of a service road network north of Highway 16X.

Public open houses will be held once the study gets under way. Anyone wanting further information on the open houses or the frontage road in general should contact Pat Clayton, President of Wagner Society, at 456-9046, or Irl Miller, Vice-President, at 455-3866, or write the Society at Box 3100, Stony Plain, AB, T7Z 1Y4. ▲

Plantwatch Update

Hello Plantwatchers,

It appears that lilacs hit full bloom in Edmonton, AB; north Japan (Sapporo), and Lindsay, Ontario on the same day this year (June 9)!



As of June 19, 1996 we have 50 western Canadian school classes registered, and have received 140 flowering records. My goal is to expand Plantwatch to students (and adults) across Canada beginning next year.

Don't miss our fancy flowering maps, data tables, and growing degree day (temperature) maps on the Internet!

Cheers,

Elisabeth Beaubien

Research Associate, Devonian Botanic Garden

E-mail: elisabeth.beaubien@ualberta.ca

Voice: (403) 987-5455; fax: 987-4141

Internet: <http://www.biology.ualberta.ca/devonian.hp/research.html#phenology>



When you are Bird Viewing in the St. Paul/Smoky Lake Region ...

The region's many lakes and wetlands provide a perfect opportunity for observing birds of all kinds. Did you know that the islands on Smoky Lake have one of the highest densities of nesting waterfowl in North America and that Lagasse Park in St. Paul features a bird sanctuary?

The Whitney Lakes Provincial Park and Bellis Natural Area trail systems are ideal for birders as well. If you are in the Elk Point area, stay on the lookout for the turkey vultures which are sometimes sighted and don't forget to pick up your bird viewing guide at the local tourist information centre.

If you are planning to travel in the St. Paul/Smoky Lake region, information on the local business and tourist attractions can be found in the **"EXPORT CATALOGUE"** published by the St. Paul/Smoky Lake Business and Community Development Corporation in November, 1995. FOR YOUR FREE COPY contact :

St. Paul/Smoky Lake Business and Community Development Corporation

Phone: (403) 645-5782

Fax: (403) 645-1811

or write to:

#112, 5025 - 49 Avenue,

St. Paul, Alberta, TOA 3A4.

Upcoming Events

Edmonton Plant Study Group Field Trips - 1996

August
3-5

Fort McMurray Long Weekend

Ken Sanderson of Gregoire Lake Provincial Park and local naturalists are sparing no effort to make this an exciting weekend hunting for rarities and unusual plants, including orchids and carnivorous plants, in the Ft. McMurray area. Lots to do but no strenuous hikes involved. If you're free why not register now? Call Ken at 334-2222 (days).

August
24-25

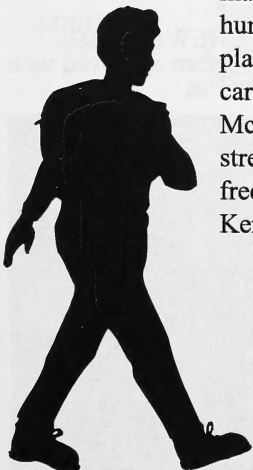
Cardinal Divide Reclamation Weekend

Call Elisabeth Beaubien
(438-1462) for information.

August 29

Mushrooms and Other Fungi at the Devonian Botanic Garden

Join mycologist Sean Abbott for a fascinating foray into that other wild kingdom (fungi are neither plants nor animals, remember!). Taxonomists and gastronomists alike are welcome on this evening stroll. Guaranteed to be a slow one! Meet at the Garden entrance at 6:30 p.m. for a 6:45 p.m. start. Car-pooling can be arranged. Call Patsy (481-1525) for more information. ▲



More Upcoming Events
on Page 11

Site Activities

March 11, 1996 - June 15, 1996

A REGULAR FEATURE TO KEEP VOLUNTEER STEWARDS
AND INTERESTED INDIVIDUALS INFORMED OF
ACTIVITIES OCCURRING ON OUR SITES

BEAVERHILL (87): The "Biophysical and Significant Areas Inventory of the Lister Lake Study Area" report is complete but time is needed to have the maps produced. The report was presented to the Beaverhill Stakeholder Committee on June 20, 1996.

BEEHIVE (68): seismic program approved with conditions.

BILBY (55): A northern flying squirrel was reported near the natural area.

CARDINAL DIVIDE (342): The AMP (Access Management Plan) will be implemented through education, starting this spring. The volunteer stewards, off-highway vehicle(OHV) groups and government staff met to discuss implementation priorities. It was agreed that signage for the Natural Area is a priority and that more rocks are needed to block access to the west and east Divide. OHV groups will assist with placing signs and with reclamation work. Brochures will be developed outlining the provisions of the AMP.

COYOTE LAKE (275): wellsite and access approved.

DRAYTON VALLEY (304): easement for fibreoptics line approved.

FAIRYDELL CREEK (530): seismic program approved with conditions.

HEART RIVER (570): cultivation permit renewed.

KIMIWAN LAKE (497): grazing lease reassigned.

LILY LAKE (128): seismic program approved with conditions.

LOUSANA (67): seismic program approved with conditions.

MANLY CORNER (482): the proposed sale of this candidate natural area was rejected

NESTOW (340): M.D. of Westlock has agreed to assist in the garbage clean-up resulting from their adjacent landfill site.

NORTHWEST OF BRUDERHEIM (70): brushing under power lines permitted.

NORTH BRUDERHEIM (60): brushing under power lines permitted. Permission granted for the Bruderheim Natural Area Society to erect signs on site.

PAINTEARTH COULEE (397): seismic program approved with conditions.

PINE LAKE (47): installation of siphon to draw down water level in wetland to create 30 foot wide emergent vegetation zone; siphon to be installed in 20x20x8 inch ditch in April; operational in May; consent given to proceed with condition that regular monitoring be done for weed invasion; if weeds become established, control by mechanical methods or by raising water level.

PRIMULA (89): pipeline approved with conditions.

REDWATER (69): brushing under power lines permitted as requested

TAWATINAW (519): proposed wellsite cancelled; will be located outside the natural area.

WAGNER (142): The Barry Jenkins memorial bench has been installed on the Cabin Trail with the help of Glen Jenkins. A ground squirrel study has been undertaken in the east meadow.

WASHOUT SASKATCHEWAN (302): seismic program approved with conditions. ▲



Upcoming Events

A REGULAR FEATURE TO KEEP VOLUNTEER STEWARDS AND INTERESTED INDIVIDUALS
INFORMED OF UPCOMING EVENTS

"Upcoming Events" were taken from the Nature Network (Vol. 2. No. 3), Waskahegan Wanderings (Vol. 28. No. 1, Spring 1996) and Research Links (Vol. 4. No. 1, Spring 1996)

EDMONTON BIRD CLUB FIELD TRIPS

Subject to change. Confirm by contacting Jim Lange at 455-7021 or Bob Parsons at 488-1344 the day before the event.

August 10 **Beaverhill Lake - Passerines & Shorebirds**
* 6 km hike
* bring lunch & water
* meet 7:30 a.m.
@ Safeway 109 St. & 82 Ave.

August 25 **Living Woods Country Retreat & Ministik Lake**
* fee \$10/person, includes refreshments, lunch & trail use
* must register by contacting Jim @ 455-7021
* meet 7:30 a.m.
@ Safeway 109 St. & 82 Ave

UPCOMING HIKES FOR WASKAHEGAN TRAIL ASSOCIATION AND HERITAGE GROVE WALKERS

Waskahegan Trail Association: Waskahegan trips meet at the southeast corner of the respective parking lots (unless otherwise noted). Bring lunch and beverage. Cars will be pooled. Please give \$2.00 gas money to the driver. Numbers such as (112) indicate pages in the Waskahegan Trail Guide.

Heritage Grove Walkers: In addition to listed hikes, the H.G.W. also meet every Tuesday and Thursday for walks around the Spruce Grove area. These walks leave the Log Cabin in Spruce Grove at 7:00 p.m. Everyone is welcome on all hikes. Bring a lunch and beverage unless otherwise noted. For further information call Dave MacKinnon at 962-0020.

SATURDAY **HERITAGE GROVE - OPEN** - Contact
AUGUST 3 Dave MacKinnon @ 962-0020 for details

SUNDAY **WASKAHEGAN - COAL LAKE**
AUGUST 11 **NORTH FROM KJORLIEN CORNER (54)** - Meet 9:00 am @ Bonnie Doon 10 km return Contact Bev 469-7948 for details

SATURDAY **HERITAGE GROVE - GWYNNE -**
AUGUST 17 **WASKAHEGAN TRAIL**
14 km Meet 8:15 a.m. @ Log Cabin 9:00 a.m. @ Southgate

SUNDAY **WASKAHEGAN - ADVENTURE**
AUGUST 18 **TRAIL ON THE WHITEMUD (36)**
Challenging 10 km Meet at 9:00 am @ Southgate Contact Oscar Zawalsky 435-1197 for details

SATURDAY **HERITAGE GROVE - ELK ISLAND -**
AUGUST 24 **MOSS LAKE TRAIL**
14 km Meet 8:00 a.m. @ Log Cabin 9:00 a.m. @ Beverly Crest Hotel

SUNDAY **WASKAHEGAN - MINISTIK SANDY**
AUGUST 25 **ROAD LOOP (91)**
12 km return Meet 9:00 am @ Bonnie Doon Contact June 466-4377 for details

SATURDAY **HERITAGE GROVE - STRATHCONA**
AUGUST 31 **WILDERNESS CENTRE**
8 km Meet 8:00 am Log Cabin; 9:00 am @ Capilano Mall (Weiner Roast)

SUNDAY **WASKAHEGAN - MIQUELON LAKE**
SEPTEMBER 1 **PROVINCIAL PARK TRAILS (85)**
9 km return Meet 9:00 am @ Bonnie Doon Contact Agnes 469-4566 for details

SUNDAY **WASKAHEGAN - FORT ETHIER (60)**
SEPTEMBER 8 10 km return Meet 9:00 am @ Southgate Contact George Duckworth 458-6904 for details

SATURDAY **HERITAGE GROVE - MIQUELON**
SEPTEMBER 14 **LAKE FROM OLD STORE** 10 km
Meet 8:00 am @ Log Cabin; 9:00 am Bonnie Doon

SUNDAY **WASKAHEGAN - WEST BATTLE (70)**
SEPTEMBER 15 10 km one way Meet 9:00 am @ Southgate Contact Gary Hunter 403-352-8480 for details

SATURDAY **HERITAGE GROVE - RIVER**
SEPTEMBER 21 **VALLEY - CLOVERDALE PARK**
15 km Meet 8:00 am @ Log Cabin; 9:00 am @ Cloverdale Park

SUNDAY **WASKAHEGAN - SURPRISE HIKE**
SEPTEMBER 22 Meet 9:00 am @ Bonnie Doon Contact Stan Skirrow 469-1949

SATURDAY **HERITAGE GROVE - CHICKAKOO**
SEPTEMBER 28 **LAKE**
Meet 9:00 am @ Log Cabin; 9:30 am @ Chickakoo Lake 10 km

Return Address:

Recreation and Protected Areas Division
10405 Jasper Avenue
8th floor, Standard Life Center
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 3N4

National Library of Canada
Bibliothèque nationale du Canada



3 3286 51209 1501

**SUNDAY
SEPTEMBER 29**

WASKAHEGAN - WANISAN LAKE
(101) 10 km return Meet 9:00 am @
Bonnie Doon Contact Jean Burgess
469-3091 for details

**SATURDAY
OCTOBER 5**

**HERITAGE GROVE - ELK ISLAND
PARK - SHIRLEY LAKE TRAIL**
13 km Meet 8:30 am @ Log Cabin;
9:30 am @ Beverly Crest

**SATURDAY
OCTOBER 12**

**HERITAGE GROVE - STONY PLAIN
& LUNCH AT MULTICULTURAL
CENTRE** Meet 10:00 am @ Log cabin
Call Dave MacKinnon @ 962-0020 for
reservations

**SUNDAY
OCTOBER 13**

**WASKAHEGAN - FAIRBROTHER
CORNER TO MIQUELON (86)**
11 km Meet 10:00 am @ Bonnie Doon
Contact Dick & Pat Clayton 456-9046 for
details

**SATURDAY
OCTOBER 19**

**HERITAGE GROVE - BLACKFOOT
STAGING AREA**
14 km Meet 9:00 am @ Log Cabin;
10:00 am @ Beverly Crest

**SUNDAY
OCTOBER 20**

**WASKAHEGAN - TRAPPERS LAKE
(116)**
12 km return Meet 10:00 am @ Beverly
Crest Contact Jim & Lorraine Boyd
467-4854 for details

**SATURDAY
OCTOBER 26**

**HERITAGE GROVE - RIVER
VALLEY - CAPILANO PARK**
15 km Meet 9:00 am @ Log Cabin;
10:00 am @ Capilano Park

**SUNDAY
OCTOBER 27**

**WASKAHEGAN - CHICKAKOO
LAKE WITH HERITAGE GROVE**
10 km return Meet 10:00 am @
Superstore - Stony Plain Rd. & 178 Street
(under flag) Contact Dave MacKinnon
962-0020 for details

**SEPTEMBER
8 - 13, 1996**

MEETINGS OF INTEREST

**Sustaining Ecosystems and People in
Temperate and Boreal Forests.** Victoria,
B.C. This international conference,
focused on integrating conservation of
biological diversity with social and
economic goals, intends to promote
understanding of sustainability issues and
to emphasize constructive, long-term
solutions needed to sustain biological
diversity of native forest and the human
communities they support. Contact
Connections Victoria Ltd., P.O. Box
40046, Victoria, B.C. V8W 3N3. Tel:
(604) 382-0332, fax: (604) 382-2076,
e-mail: convic@octonet.com.

**SEPTEMBER 29
TO
OCTOBER 1,
1996**

**Caring for Home Places: Protected
Areas and Landscape Ecology,** Regina,
SK. The theme of this joint national
conference of the Canadian Council on
Ecological Areas (CCEA) and the
Canadian Society for Landscape Ecology
and Management (CSLEM), will go
beyond traditional perspectives on
protected areas to embrace the idea of
sustaining "healthy" ecosystems in which
biophysical, social, cultural, and economic
considerations are in close agreement.
Contact CCEA/CSLEM "Home Place"
Conference 96, c/o Canadian Plains
Research Centre, University of Regina,
Regina, Saskatchewan, S4S 0A2. Tel:
(306) 585-4758, fax: (306) 585-4699,
e-mail: cprc@max.cc.uregina.ca

